XLVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2393.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, November 22, 1792.

To the Members of the General Assembly.

EXPERIENCE has proved that every form of government deviſed by the limited wiſdom of man is defective, and it cannot be expected that the conſtitution of this ſtate, framed in the midſt of a civil war, is perfect. Before the revolution in this country, the political conſtitutions of the world contained no particular proviſion for thoſe changes and improvements which experience might ſuggeſt, or an alteration of circumſtances require. In the form of government of Maryland ſuch a proviſion exiſts, and both the *principle* and the *mode* have been admired in Europe, as well as in America. One legiſlature is to paſs a bill, and publiſh it, at leaſt three *months* before a *new* election, and another legiſlature is to confirm the bill in their *firſt ſeſſion* after ſuch *new* election.*

The intention of thoſe, who framed the conſtitution, in ordaining this mode of procuring an alteration of it, is obvious. Our government was eſtabliſhed *by the authority of the people alone*, as the only legitimate ſource of all power. No other authority therefore ſhould be allowed to introduce innovations into this fundamental law. It was conceived too—that, if capricious, or precipitate changes were permitted, not only the *form* but the *vital* principles of the government might periſh, by a progreſſive ſeries of ſuppoſed amendments, inconſiderately adopted, without a diſtinct foreſight of future conſequences. The wiſdom of our convention is manifeſt in ſteering between the two extremes of obſtinate perſeverance in error, and the raſhneſs of haſty innovation: the firſt an enemy to all improvement; the latter the parent of ruin, confuſion, and injuſtice.

I have no doubt that our frame of government is ſuſceptible of great amendment, but it is a ſubject that ſhould be touched with the hand of caution,—and no alteration ought to be received, particularly in the fundamentals of our conſtitution, unleſs juſtice, policy, and neceſſity, concur in deſignating its propriety. Partial changes in an inſtrument of government, are never to be coveted. A numerous train of latent conſequences may eventually flow from their introduction, which had not originally occurred, and the order and harmony of the whole ſyſtem may be deranged by what was only intended to effect particular and limited purpoſes. In a word—we ought not to interfere at all, unleſs material defects preſs themſelves upon our notice, and their remedies alſo obviouſly ſuggeſt themſelves. The public welfare and proſperity ſhould demand the interpoſition, before the compact of government ſhould be held otherwiſe than *ſacred*.

Theſe obſervations have been occaſioned by a bill paſſed by the laſt general aſſembly, commonly called the *Excluſion Bill*,—which will, in my opinion, (if confirmed, as it now ſtands, and it cannot be amended,) be not only a moſt unjuſt and impolitic change in the conſtitution of this ſtate, but a violation of the conſtitution of the United States. This bill is not what it was intended to be by its advocates, nor what it is generally ſuppoſed. I am ſatisfied that it embraces objects beyond the contemplation of its framers, and of many who gave their aſſent to it. It will be proper to examine it deliberately, before it receives the concluſive fiat of the legiſlature.

In the year 1790, it became a general opinion among our citizens, that members of congreſs, and perſons in office under the United States, ought to be excluded from the legiſlature, and the executive of this ſtate. As our conſtitution contained no prohibition, diſqualifying perſons of this deſcription from holding ſeats in the general aſſembly, or the council, the houſe of delegates, at November ſeſſion, 1790, paſſed a bill to create theſe diſqualifications; which was rejected by the ſenate. It was ſaid, by thoſe who introduced and ſupported this bill, that the office and duties of a continental repreſentative or ſenator, and of a ſtate delegate, ſenator, or member of the council, were *incompatible*, and could not be diſcharged, with any advantage to the community, by the *ſame* perſon;—that congreſs and the legiſlature of this ſtate were in ſeſſion at the *ſame time*; that the *reſponſibility* of the continental repreſentative, or ſenator, would be greatly impaired, if not totally deſtroyed, if he ſhould be allowed an opportunity, by being a member of our ſtate legiſlature, of preventing, by his influence and intrigue, an effectual inquiry into his conduct in congreſs. To ſhew the propriety of excluding continental officers from our legiſlature and executive, it was ſaid, that it would probably happen that the intereſts of the United States would ſometimes claſh with the intereſts of this ſtate; and that officers of the United States would, on ſuch queſtions, *generally* ſupport that government from which they derived their ſupport.—Theſe were the principal, and perhaps the only material, reaſons upon which the bill was advocated in the houſe of delegates;—and upon the ſame grounds, I preſume, a ſimilar bill was brought forward at laſt November ſeſſion. When this laſt mentioned bill was ſent from the houſe of delegates to the ſenate, it comprehended only two objects, and, in ſubſtance, prohibited members of congreſs, and officers of the United States, from being members of our aſſembly, or council, or electors of the ſenate, or from holding any office *in this ſtate*, to which a ſalary ſhould by law be annexed, or any other office which future legiſlatures ſhould by law declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States.—The ſenate propoſed an amendment, which embraced *four* objects.—The *firſt* was—to diſqualify members of congreſs from having ſeats in the general aſſembly, from being electors of the ſenate—and from holding any office of *truſt*, or *profit*, *under this* ſtate. (The ſenate omitted to exclude members of congreſs from being members of the council, and in this the amendment changed the bill, but probably without being intended.) The *ſecond* was, to prohibit any perſon holding an office of truſt, or profit, under the United States, from having a ſeat in our legiſlature, from being an elector of the ſenate, and from holding any office of *truſt or profit* under this ſtate. (Here the ſenate alſo omitted to exclude officers of the *national* government from being members of the council.) *Thirdly*—It did not prohibit, but enacted, "That if any perſon holding an office of *truſt*, or *profit*, under this ſtate, ſhall take his ſeat in congreſs, and not reſign it (within thirty days after notice of his election) *his office held under this ſtate ſhall be void*."

And *fourthly*, it alſo enacted, "That if any perſon holding an office of truſt, or profit, *under this ſtate*, ſhall accept an office of *truſt*, or *profit*, under the United States, and not reſign it (within thirty days after notice of his appointment) *his office, held under this ſtate, ſhall be void*."

It may be true, that policy and the public good require that members of congreſs, and officers of the national government, ſhould be excluded from our legiſlative councils;—but what reaſon can be aſſigned for the excluſion of our *ſtate* officers (of *truſt* as well as *profit*) from being members of congreſs? I aver, that it is impolitic, and unjuſt in the extreme; and in violation of the conſtitution of the United States.

There never was an æra when prudence more powerfully called upon us to ſend forward to the national deliberations all the wiſdom and ability we could collect.—The proſperity of the ſtate—its weight and reſpectability in the political ſcale of the continent, demand the ableſt repreſentation we can procure.—Maryland is not at preſent peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for the number of its enlightened characters, although ſhe is not deſtitute of ſome men of talents.—At ſuch a time, and under ſuch circumſtances, to clog and reſtrict the choice of the people, to create unneceſſary excluſions, and to baniſh from the moſt important public ſtations, thoſe who may be the moſt competent to their duties, will require much juſtification. That it ought not to be done, unleſs ſome powerful reaſon demands it, cannot be denied.—For, unleſs neceſſary, it is treaſon to the community, and oppreſſion to the individual. The firſt principles of equal liberty will teach us, that the road to public ſtations ſhould be as broad as poſſible, and that obſtructions, which have not the general welfare for their object, are iniquitous and arbitrary. He who can obtain the voice of his fellow-citizens, ought never to be rejected by the fundamental law, until the reaſons for his excluſion are irreſiſtible. The people's right to chooſe, and the individual's right to be choſen, and to act, ſhould be as free as air, unleſs unanſwerable arguments are produced to prove the propriety of the reſtriction.

What are the grounds then upon which *ſtate* officers of *truſt*, as well as *profit*, are to be excluded from continental legiſlation?—Have any of the arguments, made uſe of to ſhew that members of congreſs ought not to have ſeats in our general aſſembly, the ſlighteſt application to the caſe? Does the incompatibility complained of in the *latter* inſtance exiſt in the *former*? Is the reſponſibility of a ſtate officer deſtroyed, or in any manner impeached by his having a ſeat in congreſs? None of theſe objections are applicable. Many of our ſtate officers might act in congreſs without the ſmalleſt neglect of their official duties; and their reſponſibility is ſecured by the tenure of their commiſſions, and by the ſtrongeſt proviſions of the conſtitution and the laws. What is it, then, that is apprehended? Are we afraid of continental influence? There can be no danger from this quarter. Our officers on the contrary will carry with them to congreſs ſtate attachments—for if it be true, that continental officers ought not to be admitted into our legiſlature; the reaſon of this excluſion proves decidedly that we ought not to exclude ſtate officers from the federal legiſlature. The object of every ſtate in the union ought to be—that of ſecuring ſuch a continental repreſentation as, under all circumſtances, will probably be moſt attached to the governments of the ſtates. An officer of the ſtate has a double tie upon him—one in common with every other citizen, the other excluſively his own. His office is a bond of union between the public and himſelf, which gives a him peculiar title to confidence.

His ſituation has nothing in it that promiſes a deſertion of duty; but it has every thing requiſite to ſecure the faithful diſcharge of it. I invite the friends of this unjuſt excluſion to give to the public one ſubſtantial reaſon for it. But why are we foremoſt to ſet the example to the reſt of the continent? No other ſtate in the union, as far as I have heard, has attempted a ſimilar regulation; nor, in all probability, ever will, though we ſhould lead the way.

I have ſaid that this excluſion is in violation of the conſtitution of the United States. The ſecond ſection of the firſt article of the general government declares, that "no perſon ſhall be a repreſentative, who ſhall not have attained the age of 25 years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States; and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate in which he ſhall be choſen." It is plain, therefore, that every man in the ſtate having the qualifications enumerated in this ſection (to wit, reſidence, citizenſhip and age,) is entitled to a ſeat in the houſe of repreſentatives in congreſs, if choſen by his fellow-citizens.—Again, by another part of the ſame conſtitution "any perſon is entitled to a ſeat in the ſenate of the United States, if choſen by the ſtate legiſlatures, provided he is 30 years of age, has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and three years an inhabitant of the ſtate for which he ſhall be choſen."—I take it for granted that thoſe who think the preſent excluſion conſiſtent with the general government, will admit all I require, that every perſon qualified as above, and duly elected, is entitled to a ſeat in congreſs; and that no ſtate aſſembly is competent to impeach his right. But I ſhall be told, that this excluſion does not affect *his ſeat in congreſs*, but is merely levelled at *his ſtate office*. Beware—that you do not deceive yourſelves by this ſophiſtry. Is not this an attempt to effect *indirectly* what you acknowledge you want power to accompliſh by direct means; you cannot ſay—that he ſhall not hold his ſeat, but you can *inflict a penalty on him*, and *ſubject him to a forfeiture*, if he does not reſign it!—You are not authoriſed to declare his ſeat in congreſs vacant; but you aſſume a power of compelling him to vacate it himſelf!—This muſt be acknowledged to be an ingenious artifice, but it would be hazarding much to ſay that the circuity of the mode renders it conſtitutional.

It is eaſy to be miſled by appearances if they are not accurately examined; and in a point of this importance we ought to know with certainty the ground we ſtand on, before we venture to act.—At this time the people of Maryland have a *right* under the federal conſtitution to elect a *ſtate-officer*; and he, by the ſame conſtitution, has (at this time) a right to be elected, and can take his ſeat *without forfeiting his commiſſion*. But if the bill is confirmed, both theſe rights of the people and the individual are manifeſtly violated and deſtroyed. By the propoſed bill, it is true, the people may elect, and he may take his ſeat, but only on the *condition* that he forfeits his office. If the right, to *elect* and *to be elected*, cannot be *expreſsly* taken away, can it be done by the *artifice* of annexing a forfeiture to the exerciſe of it?*

But the amendment from the ſenate prevents any *officer* of this government from accepting an office of truſt or profit under congreſs, unleſs he reſigns his office under this ſtate. What reaſon can be given for this prohibition? The words of the excluſion are ſo *general*, that perſons *now* in commiſſion are to forfeit it, if they accept any office under the United States. There can be no juſt ground for ſuſpicion that *officers of this ſtate*, if elected members of congreſs, would have too great an influence in the *national* councils. The fear is, that *national* officers, if choſen into our ſtate

* *The form of government directs every bill for the alteration of it, to be* publiſhed, *but does not ſay in what manner. The publication was undoubtedly for the information of the people. The preſent bill was only publiſhed among the Laws of laſt ſeſſion. The bills propoſed by committees of the houſe of delegates, were publiſhed in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers. Will any one ſay that the bill in queſtion was* publiſhed *according to the ſpirit and intention of the directions of the form of government? If not, the want of ſuch publication is a good cauſe to reject a confirmation. In truth, the people know nothing of the bill. No man will be ſo bold as to ſay they have had proper information of the bill, or its contents. The ſubſtance of the bill, as paſſed by the houſe of delegates, has been a ſubject of converſation; but the alterations of the bill, as amended by the ſenate, has never been made known to the people.*

* *Joſhua Seney, Eſquire, is now a member of congreſs, and holds under this ſtate a commiſſion of judge during* good behaviour. *If the bill is confirmed, (and is con*ſtitutional) *and he takes his ſeat in congreſs, it is ſuch a miſbehaviour as to forfeit his commiſſion of judge. Mr. Seney has no alternative, he muſt reſign or forfeit his commiſſion. This violation of the right of the people of this ſtate who elected Mr. Seney, and of his right to be elected, muſt ſtrike every man.*

legiſlature, would, there have an improper and undue influence; and that their *intereſt* might be incompatible with their *duty*. Officers of the national government may hold offices, or execute duties under our laws (as under the inſpection law of 1789) and what reaſon can be aſſigned to prohibit our officers from holding offices under congreſs, and this government at the ſame time, or executing duties under their laws, which they are now authoriſed to do in a variety of inſtances? In my opinion the prohibition is unjuſt, becauſe it will operate to the injury of our citizens; impolitic, becauſe it muſt neceſſarily increaſe the number of officers; and betrays an improper and too great a ſuſpicion of the federal government. In many inſtances the ſame perſon can with great propriety execute the laws of congreſs and the laws of this ſtate, and with leſs expence to both governments, than muſt ariſe from the creation of two offices. No other ſtate has attempted to injure their citizens by ſuch a reſtriction.

I will ſuggeſt another obſervation on this bill.—It appears to me that every alteration of our conſtitution ought to be propoſed in a ſeparate bill.—The people will then have a fair opportunity of judging on the merits of every propoſition, and of rejecting or ratifying as they condemn or approve. But when a number of diſtinct propoſitions, including various ſubjects and involving the rights and intereſts of different perſons, are blended in one bill, thoſe to whoſe conſideration it is ſubmitted are perplexed, and they have no opportunity of ſelecting ſuch parts as they approve for confirmation, and ſetting aſide the reſt.—For ſuch a bill muſt be wholly adopted or wholly refuſed.

The rejection of the preſent bill will give riſe to no other inconvenience than a ſhort delay;—and it will be well to conſider whether it is not more adviſable to wait another year, than to violate both juſtice and policy, and the conſtitution of the United States by an immediate confirmation.

The above remarks are haſtily thrown together, but the *ſubſtance* will be maintained by

CENSOR.

Annapolis, 17th November, 1792.

PARIS, *September* 17.

THE combination formed againſt France, is every day becoming more formidable. All the advices from Germany, Spain, and Sardinia, agree in the accounts they give of the expenſive preparations which are carrying on againſt us. The king of Great-Britain, in his German character of elector of Hanover, has not merely avowed his intentions of taking part with the two great courts, but has been moſt conſpicuous and forward in engaging others to coaleſce. His Hanoverian miniſter, as you will ſee officially notified to the aſſembly, has travelled over Germany to make converts to the cauſe of the princes. The king of Spain has thrown off the flimſey diſguiſe of neutrality, and aſſuredly declared for hoſtilities. Sardinia, at the ſame time, has no longer occaſion for jeſuitiſm, but threatens determined war.

The general idea of the plan of the cruſade, againſt France, is as follows.

1. "The united armies of Pruſſia and Auſtria have no hope beyond the reduction of the northern departments, in which, if poſſible, they mean to plant themſelves for the winter, not entering Paris, but holding the chief quarters of the camp at St. Denis.

2. "The whole of the ſouthern frontier to be menaced and held in check by Spain and Sardinia, while a diverſion may be made by the Swiſs cantons.

3. "Thus inveſted to the ſouth and north, England, (for they cannot ſeparate the king of England from the elector of Hanover) is to threaten the departments oppoſite to the Channel, that the panic may be general; and thus aſſailed on all ſides, the mediation of England is to be offered for the eſtabliſhment of a limited monarchy."

LONDON, *September* 11.

The letters brought by the mail from France yeſterday ſay, that the duke of Brunſwick, after feigning to attack this and that place, to keep the French army from penetrating his real deſigns, has purſued his march with the main body of his army ſo as to be within ſeventy miles of Paris, and that numbers flock to his ſtandard all the way he goes; in ſhort, not only the thinking part of the French are heartily tired of the preſent ſtate of anarchy, but numbers who call themſelves patriots find things are going too far, and wiſh a reſtoration of at leaſt ſome government that can protect their perſons and property.

We are ſorry to ſay, that by the laſt accounts from Birmingham, there is much ill blood, and party diſputes yet run very high between the two claſſes of churchmen and diſſenters. Some of the former deſcription have actually refuſed to pay the rates which have been levied on them; and it was on the ſubject of compelling the payment, that the county members took the opinion of the miniſter on Friday, not chuſing to riſque the conſequences without advice.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 14.

From the Charleſton COLUMBIAN HERALD of the 1ſt November, received this day by the pilot boat Hawke.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Martinique, in the ſchooner Siſters, captain Newton, we are informed, that about the 8th ult. a veſſel arrived there from Bourdeaux, which brought intelligence, that the French army of the north, under M. Dillon, had had a bloody battle with the Auſtrians, in which the latter were totally defeated: The French loſt 8,000 men, the loſs of the Auſtrians was ſuppoſed to be much greater—about 60,000 men were engaged on each ſide.

M. Luckner had previouſly left the army.

It was reported that M. la Fayette had formed a plan for betraying his army into the hands of the Auſtrians—under pretence of attacking the Auſtrians, he had contrived that the army ſhould paſs the river Moſelle, and afterwards the artillery ſhould follow by means of a bridge of boats, and while the artillery was croſſing to have ſunk it into the river, when the army being left without it, would have been cut to pieces; but the project being diſcovered before it was ripe for execution, was defeated—that M. Dumourier had ſucceeded M. la Fayette.

A counter revolution had taken place at Martinique, and the old French colours had been replaced in the room of the national.—This account we give as we received it.

A letter from Liverpool mentions, that "in England they began to be apprehenſive of being brought into a war, in conſequence of the troubles in France, which are now grown to a conſiderable degree of enthuſiaſm and inhuman barbarity. It ſeems hardly poſſible that the patriots of that kingdom can ſucceed againſt the powerful combination either forming, or already formed againſt them. There are two prevailing opinions in this country in regard to politics; one, that the emperor's ambition leads him to endeavour at the addition of France to his already extenſive dominions; the other, that the ſucceſſor to the throne of the depoſed Lewis XVI. is already fixed upon, and that the duke of York is the perſon. Many politicians here declare it as their opinion, that the mayor of Paris, although now the idol of the populace, is acting a fineſſe, and that his principle is actually on the ſide of the king. Whatever be the plan of the junto of tyrants, time muſt ſoon unravel; the Spaniards are talked of to mix in the affray, and are arming; the queen of Portugal ſtill remains in a ſtate of inſanity: and when we intermeddle all Europe may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be MAD."

WINCHESTER, *November* 12.

Intelligence from the Cherokee nation, reſpecting the attack on Buchanan's Station.

The party who attacked the ſtation conſiſted of 197 Cherokees, 83 Creeks, and the Shawaneſe Warrior, with his party, conſiſting of 300—the whole commanded by captain John Watts. The Shawaneſe Warrior, a Creek chief, and ſeveral others were killed, and a number wounded, among whom is John Watts, who, it is highly probable, cannot recover. He was ſhot in both his thighs—the ball paſſed through the upper part of one and lodged in the other.

John Watts is a half breed, a ſtout, bold and enterpriſing man, about 40 years of age—and is the life and ſpirit of the junior part of the Cherokee nation.

The Shawaneſe Warrior was a half-breed—he reſided at the Running Water for upwards of three years paſt, with his party. At the late council at Will's-town, when it was determined that the Five Lower Towns ſhould go to war againſt the United States, he roſe, and ſtretching out his hands, ſaid, "With theſe hands have I killed three hundred, and I will kill three hundred more, drink my fill of blood, and ſit down and be happy."

The Middle Striker and Otter-Lifter, two other ſigners of the treaty of Holſtein, were alſo leaders in this attack. The latter, as late as the month of July, gave the moſt unequivocal proofs of his attachment to the United States, in going on board the boats, in which were the goods for the Chickaſaw and Choctaw conference, continued with them until they had paſſed the Lower Towns, and conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as left no reaſon to doubt but that he would boldly have defended them in caſe they had been attacked by any hoſtile parties of his own or any other nation.

The party who attacked the company in the Wilderneſs, on the 6th of October, conſiſted of 50 warriors, and were headed by the noted Cherokee chief Talotiſke, a ſigner to the treaty of Holſtein, and one who accompanied John Watts in his viſit to governor O'Neal in June and Auguſt laſt. Inſpired with a ſpirit for war, by the inflammatory perſuaſions of governor O'Neal, he painted himſelf black before he left Penſacola, declaring himſelf for war, and with that appearance and ſpirit he paſſed through the Creek nation.

While he was at Penſacola governor O'Neal ſhewed him five magazines. "This, ſaid he, is for the Cherokees, that for the Creeks, thoſe two for the Chickaſaws and Choctaws, and this for ourſelves, to aſſiſt you, if neceſſary."

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 22.

On Sunday next Divine Service will be performed in the new church in this city, and it is expected the right reverend doctor THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT, biſhop for the ſtate of Maryland, will attend on the occaſion.

The Importance of premiums, in encouraging agriculture and the uſeful arts, briefly conſidered, and applied to the ſtate of Maryland.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

THIS ſtate is by nature as well, perhaps on all accounts better, adapted for manufactory (as well as agriculture) than any other ſtate in the union, it being centally placed in a happy climate between the two extremes of heat and cold, where iron, hemp, flax, wool, cotton and ſilk, grow, and are produced ſpontaneouſly. The mountains and hills of Maryland it is well known abound with the beſt of iron ore, and that there are ſtreams abundant, and wood convenient to extract that uſeful metal, and though we have made conſiderable progreſs in the converting ore into pig and bar iron, yet, until very lately, little or no attempts have been made to go farther, nor have we at this day made any conſiderable progreſs in the manufacturing of iron into the neceſſary tools and implements of huſbandry, mechaniſm, ſhip-building, &c. the Oakley factory is the only attempt made in the ſtate to make any conſiderable advance in the manufacturing of iron in that way, nor can any degree of perfection be expected until a competitorſhip takes place; the people of the eaſtern ſtates have experienced the advantage of ſuch rivalſhip, and have advanced thereby, ſo that we find them daily in our markets buying up our pig iron, bar iron and nail rods, and carrying them home, manufacturing them into castings, and the ſeveral utenſils for huſbandry, nails, &c. and returning them to us (*from our own materials*) at a very enhanced price; the bolt ſpikes and nails for our ſhipyards, are many of them made in the eaſtern ſtates of iron the production of Maryland, though their manufactures are not arrived at that degree of perfection that is common in the manufacturing towns in Europe; the making of ſail-duck, iron utenſils and [illegible] are the only branches they are nearly complete in. Hemp, an article of the utmoſt worth in all [illegible] nations, is well worth the notice and attention of the citizens of this ſtate; hemp grows luxuriantly in the weſtern borders and adjacent ſiſter ſtates, a conſiderable part of which naturally comes to our markets of Baltimore and George-town, and much more would come were it properly encouraged. This hemp, were it manufactured into ſail duck and cordage in our own ſtate, would not only give life and ſupport to many of our citizens now in the ſtate, but would add to their number, by calling others from abroad, as it is a well known maxim that the population of a country depends much on the employ for her inhabitants; inſtead of which the hemp, thus raiſed in the ſtate, when brought to our market, is bought up by by the traders from the eaſtern ſtates, taken to Boſton, and there made into ſail duck and cordage for her numerous ſhipping, and a part returned to us (or ſhipped to other ſtates) at an enhanced price. The growth of flax, wool and cotton, are alſo well worth the attention of the people of Maryland; ſo well were our anceſtors ſatisfied of this, that we find, as early as the year 1765, the governor and general aſſembly of the then province of Maryland, though under the baneful influence of a proprietary government, thought proper to paſs a law for the granting in each county certain premiums or bounties as encouragements to ſuch [illegible] in the linen branch as ſhould excel therein; cotton and wool both grow well in Maryland, and with proper care and encouragement, may be raiſed and manufactured, not only to ſerve for our own home conſumption, but become an article of exportation to the ſouthern ſiſter ſtates, whoſe ſituation and circumſtances are not ſo favourable for manufactories.

[*To be continued.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, November 12.

At twelve o'clock the ſpeaker, accompanied by the other members, and preceded by the ſergeant at arms, waited on the preſident of the United States, with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech:

SIR,

THE houſe of repreſentatives, who always [illegible] ſatisfaction in meeting you, are much concerned that the occaſion for mutual ſolicitation, afforded by the circumſtances favourable to the national proſperity, ſhould be abated by a continuance of the hoſtilities of many of the Indian tribes; and particularly that the reiterated efforts for effecting a general pacification with them ſhould have iſſued in new proofs of their perſevering enmity, and the barbarous ſacrifice of citizens, who, as the meſſengers of peace, were diſtinguiſhing themſelves by their zeal for the public ſervice.

In our deliberations on this important department of our affairs, we ſhall be diſpoſed to purſue every meaſure that may be dictated by the ſincereſt deſire, on the one hand, of cultivating peace, and manifeſting by every practicable regulation, our benevolent [illegible] for the welfare of this miſguided people; and [illegible] duty we feel, on the other, to provide effectually for the ſafety and protection of our fellow-citizens.

While with regret we learn that ſymptoms of oppoſition to the law, impoſing duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, have manifeſted themſelves, we reflect with conſolation, that they are confined to a ſmall portion of our fellow-citizens.

It is not more eſſential to the preſervation of true liberty, that a government ſhould be always ready to liſten to the repreſentations of its conſtituents, and to accommodate its meaſures to the ſentiments and wiſhes of every part of them, as far as will conſiſt with the good of the whole, than it is that the juſt authority of the laws ſhould be ſtedfaſtly maintained.

Under this impreſſion, every department of the government, and all good citizens, muſt approve the meaſures you have taken, and the purpoſe you have formed, to execute this part of your truſt with firmneſs and energy; and, be aſſured Sir, of every conſtitutional aid and co-operation which may become requiſite on our part. And we hope that while the progreſs of contentment under the law in queſtion is as obvious, as it is rational, no particular part of the community may be permitted to withdraw from the general burthens of the country by a conduct as irreconcileable to national juſtice as it is inconſiſtent with public decency.

The productive ſtate of the public revenue, and the confirmation of the credit of the United States abroad, evinced by the loans at Antwerp and Amſterdam, are communications the more gratifying, as they enforce the obligation to enter on ſyſtematic and effectual arrangements for diſcharging the public debt [illegible]

the conditions of it will permit; and we take pleaſure in the opportunity to aſſure you of our entire concurrence in the opinion, that no meaſure can be more deſirable, whether viewed with an eye to the urgent wiſh of the community, or the intrinſic importance of promoting ſo happy a change in our ſituation.

The adoption of a conſtitution for the ſtate of Kentucky is an event, in which we join in all the ſatisfaction you have expreſſed. It may be conſidered as particularly intereſting, ſince, beſides the immediate benefits reſulting from it, it is another auſpicious demonſtration of the facility and ſucceſs with which an enlightened people are capable of providing, by free and deliberate plans of government, for their own ſafety and happineſs.

The operation of the law eſtabliſhing the poſt-office, as it relates to the tranſmiſſion of news-papers, will merit our particular inquiry and attention. The circulation of political intelligence, through theſe vehicles, being juſtly reckoned the ſureſt means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government, as well as of recommending every ſalutary public meaſure to the confidence and co-operation of all virtuous citizens.

The ſeveral other matters which you have communicated and recommended, will in their order receive the attention due to them. And our diſcuſſions will in all caſes, we truſt, be guided by a proper reſpect for harmony and ſtability in the public councils, and a deſire to conciliate more and more the attachment of our conſtituents to the conſtitution, by meaſures accommodated to the true ends for which it was eſtabliſhed.

To which addreſs, the Preſident made the following reply:

Gentlemen,

IT gives me pleaſure to expreſs to you the ſatisfaction which your addreſs affords me.—I feel, as I ought, the approbation you manifeſt of the meaſures I have taken, and the purpoſe I have formed, to maintain, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in me by the conſtitution, the reſpect which is due to the laws, and the aſſurance which you, at the ſame time, give me of every conſtitutional aid and co-operation, that may become requiſite on your part.

This is a new proof of that enlightened ſolicitude for the eſtabliſhment and confirmation of public order, which, embracing a zealous regard for the principles of true liberty, has guided the deliberations of the houſe of repreſentatives, a perſeverance in which can alone ſecure, under the Divine bleſſing, the real and permanent felicity of our common country.

G. WASHINGTON.

At 11 o'clock, on Friday the 9th, inſt. the Senate of the United States waited on the Preſident, at his own houſe, with the following addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both houſes:

To the President of the United States.

ACCEPT, Sir, our grateful acknowledgments for your addreſs at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion. We participate with you in the ſatisfaction ariſing from the continuance of the general proſperity of the nation; but it is not without the moſt ſincere concern that we are informed, that the reiterated efforts which have been made to eſtabliſh peace with the hoſtile Indians have hitherto failed to accompliſh that deſired object; hoping that the meaſures ſtill depending may prove more ſucceſsful than thoſe which have preceded them, we ſhall nevertheleſs concur in every neceſſary preparation for the alternative; and, ſhould the Indians on either ſide of the Ohio perſiſt in their hoſtilities, fidelity to the union, as well as affection for our fellow-citizens, on the frontiers, will enſure our decided co-operation in every meaſure, which ſhall be deemed requiſite for their protection and ſafety.

At the ſame time that we avow the obligation of the government to afford its protection to every part of the union, we cannot refrain from expreſſing our regret that even a ſmall portion of our fellow-citizens, in any quarter of it, ſhould have combined to oppoſe the operation of the law for the collection of duties, on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, a law repeatedly ſanctioned by the authority of the nation, and at this juncture materially connected with the ſafety and protection of thoſe who oppoſe it.—Should the means already adopted, fail in ſecuring obedience to this law, ſuch further meaſures as may be thought neceſſary to carry the ſame into complete operation, cannot fail to receive the approbation of the legiſlature, and the ſupport of every patriotic citizen.

It yields us particular pleaſure to learn, that the productiveneſs of the revenue of the preſent year, will probably ſuperſede the neceſſity of any additional tax for the ſervice of the next.

The organization of the government of the ſtate of Kentucky, being an event peculiarly intereſting to a part of our fellow-citizens, and conducive to the general order, affords us particular ſatisfaction.

We are happy to learn that the high ſtate of our credit abroad has been evinced by the terms on which the new loans have been negotiated.

In the courſe of the ſeſſion, we ſhall proceed to take into conſideration the ſeveral objects which you have been pleaſed to recommend to our attention; and keeping in view the importance of union and ſtability in the public councils, we ſhall labour to render our deciſion conducive to the ſafety and happineſs of our country.

We repeat with pleaſure our aſſurances of confidence in your adminiſtration, and our ardent wiſh, that your unabated zeal for the public good may be rewarded by the durable proſperity of the nation, and every ingredient of perſonal happineſs.

JOHN LANGDON, Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.

To which the Preſident made the following reply:

I DERIVE much pleaſure, gentlemen, from your very ſatisfactory addreſs. The renewed aſſurances of your confidence in my adminiſtration, and the expreſſion of your wiſhes for my perſonal happineſs, claim and receive my particular acknowledgments. In my future endeavours for the public welfare, to which my duty may call me, I ſhall not ceaſe to count upon the firm, enlightened, and patriotic ſupport of the ſenate.

G. WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 18th of December next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, and continue till all is ſold, by order of the orphan's court,

ALL the perſonal property of the late Benjamin Howard, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſundry negroes, men, women and children, valuable ſtock of all kinds, among which are two yoke of draught ſteers, variety of good houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock, and the terms made known on that day, by

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, November 14, 1792.

To be SOLD, by virtue of my father's will, on the premiſes, on Monday the tenth day of December next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-Point, containing two hundred and four acres. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

w 3 RICHARD HOPKINS.

November 21, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received, at his wet and dry goods ſtore, near the Dock, a ſmall ASSORTMENT of STATIONARY and BOOKS, among which are the following,

Nicholſon's Natural Philoſophy,	Bailey's Dictionary,
Payley's Moral ditto,	Moore's Navigation,
Robertſon's India,	Simſon's Euclid,
Humphreys's Works,	Gibſon's Surveying,
Paine's ditto,	Young's Latin Dictionary,
Newton's ditto,	Virgil Delphini,
Political Criſis,	Horace ditto,
Junius's Letters,	Cæſar ditto,
Knox's Eſſays,	Salluſt ditto,
Beauties of Creation,	Selectæ E Profanis,
Bennet's Letters,	——— E Viteri,
Guthrie's Geography,	Fables of Æſop,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,	Vocabulary,
Meſſiah,	Ruddiman's Rudiments,
Young's Night Thoughts,	Latin Grammar,
Young Man's Companion,	Art of Speaking,
Dodſley's Fables,	Watts's Logic,
Dilworths's Aſſiſtant,	Bibles and Prayer Books,
Weſley's Hymns,	Teſtaments and Pſalters,
Aſh's Grammar,	Spelling Books,
Buchanan's Syntax,	Primmers,
	Children's Hiſtories, &c.

Thick and thin folio poſt, quarto ditto, fine vellum ditto, fooſcap, blue and brown wrapping paper, blank books, black lead pencils, ſealing wax wafers, inkpowder, ſlates and ſlate pencils, &c. &c.

The ſubſcriber offers likewiſe for ſale, on the loweſt terms, Antigua and Jamaica ſpirits, brandy, gin, Port wine, hyſon, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong and bohea teas, coffee, raiſins, almonds, currants, loaf, lump and brown ſugars, nutmegs, mace, alſpice, ginger, pepper, ſoap, ſtarch, mould and dipt candles, 4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, glue, brooms, bruſhes, &c. with ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Books neatly bound, gilt and lettered. Legers and journals made in the neateſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice.

STEPHEN CLARK.

The ſubſcriber having eſtabliſhed a correſpondence in Philadelphia, can, if requeſted of any gentleman, procure him, if to be had, any book, or ſet of books, paper, &c. on a ſhort notice and ſmall advance.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the firſt day of December, with their claims legally authenticated that they may receive their dividends of the eſtate.

JOSEPH HILL, Adminiſtrator.

November 22, 1792.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has ſuffered conſiderable damage by ill diſpoſed perſons pulling and leaving down his fencing, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons whatſoever from hunting with dog or gun, or paſſing through his encloſures either on foot or on horſeback, if they do they may depend on being dealt by as the law directs.

w 3 ROBERT SANDERS.

November 22, 1792.

CAME to the ſubſcribers plantation, a ſmall dark bay HORSE, about five years old, and about thirteen hands high. The owner may have him again on proving him to be his and paying charges.

w 3 WILLIAM KNIGHTON.

November 12, 1792.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber being unable to pay his debts, intends to petition the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

THOMAS B. MORRIS.

IN virtue of the power given to the ſubſcribers by an act of aſſembly, paſſed this preſent ſeſſion, entitled, A further ſupplement to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, the ſubſcribers to the new church are requeſted to meet at the ſaid church, on Friday the 23d inſtant, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpoſe of chooſing their pews.

CHARLES WALLACE,
JAMES BRICE,
November 15, 1792. JOHN DAVIDSON.

Purſuant to an order of the honourable the chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 18th of December, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day thereafter,

THE dwelling plantation of Clement Smith, late of Calvert county, containing about 200 acres of land. As it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without viewing the premiſes, a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity for the payment of one half the purchaſe money with intereſt within one year, and the reſidue with intereſt within two years from the time of ſale. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to hand them in legally proved, on or before the day of ſale, to Henry Hunt, Eſq; of Calvert county.

w 3 CLEMENT SMITH, Truſtee.

By virtue of an order of the worſhipful the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber, on Weſt river, in ſaid county, on the fourth day of December next,

THE following chattel property belonging to the eſtate of STEPHEN STEWARD, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, houſehold furniture, farming utenſils, &c. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock, and the terms for caſh only.

w 3

STEPHEN STEWARD, Adminiſtrator of Stephen Steward, deceaſed.

At the ſame time and place will be offered for ſale a SLOOP of thirty hogheads burthen.

Stephen Steward.

Weſt river, November 14, 1792.

RAYNER TAYLOR, being lately appointed Organist of Annapolis, begs leave to inform thoſe ladies and gentlemen who may wiſh to receive his inſtructions in muſic, that he is ready to wait on them, and hopes by his aſſiduity, and ſtrict attention to his ſcholars, to merit the eſteem and approbation of thoſe who may employ him to teach in their reſpective families. His preſent addreſs is at Mr. Richards's, Church-ſtreet, Annapolis.

November 13, 1792.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Committee of Claims will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

THE Committee of Grievances will ſit from nine o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, on each day, during this ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, in the committee room.

By order,

JON. WILMER.

November 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to confirm his title to certain tracts of land, in Anne-Arundel county, willed to him by his late father James Sanders.

ROBERT SANDERS.

THE drawing of the lottery for the diſpoſal of Mr. C. Hollyday's PROPERTY at Vienna and Annapolis, is poſtponed to a future day. When the tickets are diſpoſed of, timely notice will be given of the time of drawing.

The MANAGERS.

Annapolis, 25th October, 1792.

CAME to the plantation of John Fairall, near Queen-Anne, a dark bay GELDING, about thirteen hands high, pretty far advanced in years, no perceivable brand or natural mark. The owner is deſired to come and take him away, on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county.

Annapolis, November 11, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a ſupply of 4-4 Iriſh linens, which he will ſell remarkably cheap; he has as uſual a general aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, among which are ſome fine 9-4 and 10-4 roſe blankets, green rugs, and a few long guns, calculated to kill fowl ſitting at a long diſtance off; alſo a few articles of grocery, as loaf and muſcovado ſugar, hyſon and congo tea, and fine flour of muſtard, all which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

w 3 WILLIAM WILKINS.

I HEREBY give notice, that whereas Mr. Zadock Duvall has fully paid and ſatisfied me for fees put into his hands for 1789, 1790 and 1791, by me, to collect, I requeſt all perſons indebted for ſuch fees put into Mr. Duvall's hands for collection, will make payment to him therefor.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, late ſheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 27, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers in- tend petitioning the general aſſembly of Mary- land, at their next ſitting, to paſs a law to make valid a will, purporting to be the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Semmes, now a lunatic, but who was in full poſſeſſion of his ſenſes at the time he executed ſaid will, and for dividing the property, real and perſonal, as there ſtated, after making ſuch proviſion for life for the ſaid Thomas Semmes, as the wiſdom of the aſſem- bly ſhall deem expedient.

James Semmes,
Joſeph Milbourne Semmes,
Ignatius Semmes,
Aquilla Scott,
Anne Semmes,
Mary Semmes,
Catharine Semmes,
Elizabeth Semmes.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, now in the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county for debts which he is unable to diſcharge, intends to apply to the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for the benefit of an inſolvent act.

JOSHUA DORSEY, of Henry.

Anne-Arundel county, October 19, 1792.

George-town, September 20, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber in- tends to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland for an act to empower the truſ- tee of her children to ſell and convey ſaid children's lands.

DOROTHY BARBER.

ALL perſons indebted by bond, note or book debt, to the houſe of Trecothick, Thwaites and Wheelwright, of London, and the houſe of Meſ- ſieurs Cracroft and Hodgkin, of Maryland, are deſired to make immediate payment to Jeſſe Dewees, whoſe receipt ſhall be a ſufficient voucher for any ſuch payments, or to the ſubſcriber.

WILLIAM COOKE.

Annapolis, October 5th, 1792.

St. Mary's county, September 10, 1792.

WHEREAS a certain Elizabeth Jenifer purchaſed a tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, called Papaw Fields, of the commiſſioners of confiſ- cated property, and the ſubſcriber afterwards inter- married with the ſaid Elizabeth, and at her particular deſire and conſent he exchanged the aforeſaid land with a certain Thomas Smoot, for which he give his bond for the conveyance of the ſame, and before the matter was ſettled the ſaid Elizabeth died, which put it out of his power to comply with his agreement;— This is therefore to give notice, that the ſubſcriber in- tends to petition the next general aſſembly of Mary- land for an act to authoriſe and empower him to con- vey the ſame agreeable to the tenor of his bond.

W. B. SMOOT.

On MONDAY, 17th December next, will be offered for SALE, at Fredericksburgh,

TWO Hundred likely Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, and Children, of all ages and deſcriptions, on twelve months credit, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, a moderate diſcount will be allowed for all ready pay- ments. Meſſieurs William Holberne and William Beale, are appointed my agents in conducting the ſale.

JOHN TAYLOE.

Mount-Airy, September, 1792.

The SUBSCRIBER has for Sale, on reaſonable Terms, at his Store,

A COLLECTION of BOOKS, on Religion, Phyſic, Hiſtory, Science and Novel- ty, among them many valuable publications on Archi- tecture; Stationary of various kinds, elegant Pictures, Jewellery and Plated Ware, with ſundry Dry Goods.

JOSEPH CLARK.

THE ſubſcriber has alſo for ſale, a number of valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will ſell a BAR- GAIN to any perſon that will purchaſe the whole.

*** An elegant aſſortment of fine Dutch Quills, and drawing paper, ſuch as double elephant, imperial royal, ſuper royal, fine royal and Caye Mediums, &c.

Annapolis, November 22, 1792.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be prefered to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, for an act, to repeal an act for the preſervation of the breed of fiſh.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 4th day of DECEMBER next,

A VALUABLE MILL, with two pair of ſtones and good boulting cloth, with about twenty- five acres of LAND, twenty acres of meadow, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, on the north branch of South-river, on the great road leading from Annapolis to George town; She is ſituated in a good neighbour- hood for cuſtom, on a valuable ſtream of water; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock at ſaid mill. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

N. B. I do forewarn all perſons whatever, from hunting with either dog or gun, through my planta- tion from the date hereof, if they do they may de- pend on being dealt by as the law directs.

F. R.

November [illegible], 1792.

A LIST of LETTERS
Remaining in the Poſt Office at Leonard-Town.

DAVID ENGLISH, Zephaniah Foſſett, captain Henry Carbery, Thomas H. Egerton, Eſq; Peter Campbell, Thomas Jenkins, John Allen Thomas, Eſ- quire, four letters.

CLEMENT SEWALL, P. M.

October 1, 1792.

JOHN HYDE,

In Conduit-Street, oppoſite Mr. George Mann's new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE- MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the loweſt terms, having procured himſelf a number of the beſt workmen, he is enabled to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner: and he can, with pleaſure, inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he can ſerve them upon the moſt advantageous terms, and on the ſhorteſt notice, as he is and will be always ſupplied with the very beſt materials, and is determined to carry on his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch. Gentlemen wiſhing to pur- chaſe negro ſhoes, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt no- tice with any quantity of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reduced prices. He alſo carries on the

Tanning and Currying Buſineſs

in all its various branches, in the neateſt and beſt man- ner, where the beſt prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his ſincere and grateful thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for the great encouragement he has experienced in thoſe two branches ſince his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1792.

A LIST of LETTERS
Remaining in the Poſt Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of January next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead let- ters:—

JOHN BULLEN, William Berry (2), Annapolis; Richard Bancker, near Annapolis; captain James Belt, Queen-Anne; major Benjamin Brookes, Upper- Marlborough; Baſil Brooke, junior, Calvert county; John Briſcoe, St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (2), Joſeph Clark (2), Stephen Clark, John Cartwright, Annapolis; Major Richard Chew, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (5), Annapolis; Dare and Allnutt, Hunting creek; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Ma- nor; Caleb Dorſey, Samuel Diggens, Anne-Arundel county.

Anne Eaſtham, near Annapolis; John Ellis, Ma- gruder's warehouſe.

Philip R. Fendall (2), William Faris, Annapolis; William Frazier, Herring Bay; Friſby Freeland, Cal- vert county; John Forbes (8), Benedict.

John Gwinn (7), David Geddes, James Groom- bridge, care of Wallace, Johnſon and Muir, Frede- rick and Samuel Green (4), Annapolis; Thomas Gaſ- ſaway, Anne-Arundel county; William Grindell, Benedict.

Samuel H. Howard (3), Hugh Henry, at Gover- nor Lee's, Annapolis; William Hall, Anne Arundel county; John and Francis Hardy, Magruder's ware- houſe.

Anne Jackſon, Daniel Jenifer, Annapolis; Red- mond Johnſton, Patuxent.

John Long, Ruſſel Lee, Annapolis; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point.

Richard Mackubin, Annapolis; Arthur Murray, Calvert county; James Medburn, Nottingham.

Buſhaman Okel, Annapolis.

John F. A. Priggs, care of G. Duvall, Annapolis; William Prout, near Annapolis; John Powell, Weſt river; John Parſlong, at major Lanſdale's, Queen- Anne; Parker Fowler, Maryland.

Elizabeth Roſs, Nancy Roſs, Henry Ridgely (3), Abſalom Ridgely, John Richter, care of Mr. Mann, Annapolis; John Thomas Richardſon, Weſt river; Jeremiah Randall, Patuxent; Mary Roberts, William Reynolds, Calvert county; William Reed, near Li- berty-town.

William Sandiſon, at John Ker's, Annapolis; Tho- mas Stocket, London-town; Sheriff of Anne-Arun- del county; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Rev. Mr. Simpſon, St. Mary's county; Guſtavus Scott, near [illegible].

Thomas T[illegible], care of Richard Sprigg, Weſt river.

William Wallace, John Walch, William Wells, Annapolis; Robert Waugh, Head of Patowmack creek; John Weems (3), Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to the Poſt-office for Let- ters, are requeſted to ſend the Money, as none will be delivered without.

Wet and Dry Goods Store.

Now opening,

At his Store, near the Dock,

ANTIGUA, Jamaica, and New-England Rum, [illegible] Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Bo- hea Teas, [illegible] Lump, Loaf, and Brown Sugars; Raiſins, [illegible] Starch and Blue, Nutmegs, Pepper, Salt, mould and dipped Candles, with ſundry articles of DRY GOODS, too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

By his Excellency

Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR

OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly did by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for represen- tatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate, for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly there- in mentioned," direct that the governor and coun- cil, after having received the returns, papers and in- ſtruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the con- greſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſ- certain the number of votes for each and every candi- date and perſon choſen as repreſentatives, and by pro- clamation ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives; We, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do by this our pro- clamation, declare that by the returns made to us, it appears that George Dent, John F. Mercer, Uriah Forreſt, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſ- tie, William Hindman, and William V. Murray, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate in the congreſs of the United States.

GIVEN in council at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this thirty-firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety- two.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his Excellency's command,
T. Johnson, jun. Secretary.

William Miller,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, that he has provided him- ſelf with an ELEGANT COACHEE and HORSES for the convenience and accommodation of thoſe that want for town uſe, or to go a diſtance, and as it may be more convenient for many to hire a carriage for town uſe in the winter ſeaſon, than be at the great expence of keeping horſes, he will agree to attend any family for a certain time. His terms will be moder- ate. From his ſobriety and aſſiduity, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public.

November 1ſt, 1792.

A Still-Houſe to be rented,

About three miles from Town.

THERE are two STILLS in it, one containing by eſtimation between eighty and one hundred gallons, the other about forty gallons, with a malt kiln, and other fixtures and neceſſary apparatus for car- rying on the diſtilling or brewing buſineſs. The building is at preſent out of repair, but can be ſoon put in proper condition. For further particulars, in- quire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, October 30, 1792.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Port-Tobacco Poſt-Office.

MISS JAKSON, Henry Jackſon, Princes-Anne, Somerſet county; William Saſiver, Prince- George's county, Maryland; John H. Boarman, James Ratcliff, Lawſon Speak (2), John Chandler, Charles county; doctor Guſtavus R. Brown, Thomas Owen, Chloe Farnandis, Baſil Spalding, Francis Sewall, near Port-Tobacco; Sheriff of Charles county; Norman [illegible] Truman Harriſon, near Benedict; Archibald Jamiſon (2), on board the ſhip Minerva, captain Giblon.

E. DAVIS, D P M.

In CHANCERY, October 25, 1792.

MORDECAI JONES, of St. Mary's county, having this day filed a petition, ſetting forth, that on the ſixth day of February, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, a certain Caleb Jones, brother of the ſaid Mordecai, executed a deed indented for con- veying unto him, the ſaid Mordecai, and his heirs, part of a tract of land lying in ſaid county, called *Beckworth's Lodge*, containing forty-eight acres, more or leſs, and deſcribed by certain courſes, that the ſaid deed from accident, and without any fraudulent de- ſign, hath not been recorded agreeably to law, that the ſaid Caleb, at the time of executing the ſaid deed, reſided in ſaid county, but hath ſince removed, and is not at this time a reſident of the ſtate of Maryland, and the ſaid Mordecai praying by his petition, a de- cree of this court, for recording the ſaid deed, agree- ably to the acts of aſſembly for ſuch caſes provided; It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Mordecai, do give notice by procuring a copy of this order, to be inſerted ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, of his application aforeſaid to the intent, that the ſaid Caleb, or his legal repreſentatives may appear in this court, on the firſt day of January next, for the purpoſe of ſhewing cauſe (if any there be), wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed as afore- ſaid.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.